

Cleaning Wheat Pays For Extra Work

Enough coarse foreign material, or dockage, to feed 10 cows and 30 horses for 7 months was removed from the wheat grown on a North Dakota farm in 1921, according to information received by the United States Department of Agriculture. The foreign material was removed from the wheat at the time of threshing with an experimental grain re-cleaner tested by R. H. Black, in charge of grain-cleaning investigations for the department. The foreign material was finely ground before feeding, so as to kill the germs of the weed seeds. The owner of the farm had previously sold his wheat "in the dirt" at his local elevator, and had received nothing for the foreign material in the grain. Moreover, he had been compelled to use high-priced oats and other grains for feed for his live stock. By cleaning his grain and grinding the dockage in 1921, he obtained fairly good feed at practically no cost. "Another inducement to clean grain on the farm is that clean grain will usually bring a higher price in the market than grain which contains dockage," Mr. Black says. Various types of cleaning machines and methods of cleaning grain on the farm are described in Farmers' Bulletin 1287, Foreign Material in Spring Wheat, copies of which may be obtained upon request of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Mexican Wolves Are Classed as Undesirable

The establishment by the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, of definite organizations in the Western states, upon which live-stock owners call for assistance in case of serious depredations by wolves, coyotes, and other animals, and through which definite information is available for campaigns to steadily reduce the losses from predatory animals, which, in 1915, were estimated at \$20,000,000 annually. These organizations in the grazing states of the West and also in Michigan, work in cooperation with state departments of agriculture, state live-stock commissions, stockmen's associations, and individuals to clear out predatory animals from great units of grazing land. Poisoning operations have been conducted on an unprecedented scale during the past year. Trained hunters have also been stationed along passes leading across the Mexican border to capture promptly any wolves or other predatory animals entering this country. Arrangements have been made with stockmen in northern Mexico for the maintenance of hunters who work in cooperation with the Federal and state forces of the United States along the international border. A constantly recurring invasion of wolves from Mexico into New Mexico and Arizona is thus being successfully controlled. Thirty wolves were destroyed along the border without allowing a wolf to drift more than 25 miles into the United States, and only one escaped back into Mexico. Similar concerted action along adjacent state borders is very effective in destroying wide-ranging animals like wolves. There has been very satisfactory cooperation with other Federal agencies in this work, including the Forest Service, of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Office of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service, of the Interior Department.

When a young girl tells a boy she likes his clothes there's nothing left for him to do but shave, give up, or go home. If some people only scratched their heads while thinking their heads would be seldom scratched. The man who has to figure out how to make one salary buy shoes for seven pairs of feet often wishes he'd paid more attention to arithmetic when he went to school. Of course, it isn't done to dodge taxes, but it's funny that stock dividends became so popular all at once. No man can know it all; but he can be interviewed a few times and get the notion that he does. It has been our observation that the man who gets by on his looks never gets very far.

NOTICE

of doing business under fictitious name. I, C. P. Roberts, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That I am doing business in the city of Torrance, County of Los Angeles, State of California, under the firm name of the Herald Publishing Co., that I am the sole owner and manager of said business, no other person having any interest therein; that my residence is 2957 Miller street, Lomita, California; that the place of business of said company at all business thereof transacted at 1790 Carson street, Torrance, California. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 5th day of February, 1923. C. P. ROBERTS. State of California, County of Los Angeles, ss. On this 5th day of February, 1923, before me, A. H. Bartlett, personally appeared C. P. Roberts known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledge that he executed the same. A. H. BARTLETT, Notary Public in and for the city of Torrance and County of Los Angeles, State of California. Pub. Feb. 9-16-23, Mar. 2, 1923.

Exposition To Be Held at Long Beach

Most elaborate plans for the biggest civic event in the history of Long Beach are under way for the annual harbor and industrial exposition, which will be held in the municipal auditorium March 12 to 17, inclusive. Long Beach expects to be host to thousands of visitors during that week, and every preparation is being made to give them the very finest show possible. Plans have progressed far enough now to justify the assertion that the forthcoming exposition will be much larger and with more elaborate displays than any of its predecessors. It's the first time that the chamber of commerce, manufacturers' association, and the harbor industrial exposition have all been squarely behind the proposition, and they are devoting their best efforts towards a splendid exposition. The display space in the municipal auditorium has been more than half subscribed and when the doors are open on March 12, a show representing more than \$25,000,000 will be displayed to the world. Aside from this wonderful display of Long Beach manufactured products, visitors are assured a highly entertaining program of amusements. There will be an elaborate program arranged for each day at which many well known national entertainers will be seen, as well as prominent local talent. One thing, however, will be conspicuous by its absence—the bunch of cheap shows, games, and catch-penny attractions usually found at county fairs. Managing Director Charles S. Henderson has turned down every applicant for concessions of this character, thus eliminating the ballyhoo atmosphere, for which the public will be grateful. A personal invitation has been extended to Governor and Mrs. Friend Richardson to be the guests of the city during exposition week. And it is known by thousands of the governor's friends here that there is no spot in this state he would rather visit than right here in Long Beach, among those men and women who have been his staunch and loyal friends for many years.

Political educators, under the barrage of Governor Friend W. Richardson's message, are attempting to throw out a smoke screen of misrepresentation to cover up the rampant in educational circles in the past few years. Education is not crippled, as is clearly stated in Governor Richardson's budget message. An increase of \$8,618,627.60, or 23 per cent, during the past two years is shown, and the executive says, "The recommendations made for the schools are undoubtedly greater than they should be, but it has been my purpose to be liberal in the matter of education." A majority of the instructors have noted the building up of this immense political machine with grave concern, and are in full accord with Governor Richardson, but they have hesitated in protesting for fear of inciting the wrath of the politicians, according to the statement of a prominent high school principal.

School Budget Gets 23 Per Cent Increase

But the department of education is not the only branch of the government which is hit in the Budget. The Mining Bureau is to go, and its duties are to be divided between the Surveyor-General and the Industrial Accident Commission, while the museum is to go to the State University for use in the department of mineralogy. The Bureau of Corrections and Charities also is to be laid on the shelf, and its duties given to the State Board of Control and other Departments. The Housing Commission is also among the things that the Governor says are useless, and its work goes to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Besides these consolidations and eliminations the appropriations are cut down in almost every instance, in fact there is only one instance in which there has been a notable raise; that of the Railroad Commission. The new head of that organization is one of the most astute and able politicians and economists in the State. As soon as he took office he proceeded to go over the budget of the Commission and as a result he was able to present to the Governor, before the latter had his Budget ready for the legislature, a schedule reducing the expenditures of the Commission over \$184,000. The Governor thanked Seavey very enthusiastically for this evidence of his cordial support in the economical program, and when the official Budget appeared the figures of the Commission had been raised \$106,000. Aside from the reductions already explained above, the Governor's budget eliminates a number of smaller items. Thus the appropriation for home demonstration work which the farmers wanted retained has been cut out, and if they want it to continue they will have to pay for it by counties directly and not through the State. In that connection the Governor makes two very significant statements in his Budget message. He says: "If the State taxes were used solely for state purposes the budget could be greatly decreased. The greater part of this budget is for money for county and district purposes. The State will pay to the counties \$27,261,860 for elementary and secondary schools for the coming biennial period; \$673,914.60 for salaries of superior judges; \$576,983.33 for school books, \$2,600,000 for aid of county orphans, and this budget shows \$10,329,670 to pay interest and principal on bond money used in building roads in the counties. The policy of unloading county functions upon the State has helped increase the budget."

Consumption of Milk in U. S. Increasing

As a nation we are becoming greater consumers of milk every day. In the last decade, as determined from figures supplied by health officers of 356 cities having a total population of 32,000,000, the daily per capita consumption has increased from six-tenths of a pint for every man, woman, and child, to seven-tenths of a pint. This is an increase of nearly 17 per cent. These figures are thought to give a good indication of the trend of milk consumption among all the people of the country. There are, however, variations in different sections that may be attributed to various factors, including climate and the kind of population. The per capita consumption is shown to be lowest in the Southeastern States, where the climate makes the preservation of milk more of a problem than in the North, and where there is a large proportion of negroes, who are small users of milk. The per capita consumption of milk in cities varies a great deal. The large cities have a higher rate of consumption per capita than the smaller ones, with the exception of those having less than 5,000. The people in these villages and small towns are the biggest users of milk in the country. The following list shows the daily per capita consumption in some of the important cities: New York, 0.70 of a pint; Chicago, 0.70; Baltimore, 0.48; Rochester, 0.85; Denver, 0.93; Fort Worth, 0.53; Hartford, 1.04; Kansas City, Mo., 0.68; Louisville, 0.45; Detroit, 0.84; Washington, D. C., 0.61; Boston, 1.01; Concord, N. H., 1.17; Columbia, S. C., 0.40; Los Angeles, 0.97; Omaha, 0.84; Philadelphia, 0.66; Portland, Ore., 0.86; Portland, Me., 0.85; Salt Lake City, 0.58; San Francisco, 0.51; Seattle, 0.74; St. Louis, 0.35; Yauco, Porto Rico, 0.078; Honolulu, 0.24; Milwaukee, 0.85; Minneapolis, 0.70.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

The Christian Science Society of Wilmington, Calif., holds regular services at the church on Island avenue, corner of West I street, one block north of Anaheim boulevard, Wilmington, Calif. Sunday at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30. Testimonial meetings Wednesday evening at 7:30.

After you have read this paper pass it along!

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Merger of Various Departments But the department of education is not the only branch of the government which is hit in the Budget. The Mining Bureau is to go, and its duties are to be divided between the Surveyor-General and the Industrial Accident Commission, while the museum is to go to the State University for use in the department of mineralogy. The Bureau of Corrections and Charities also is to be laid on the shelf, and its duties given to the State Board of Control and other Departments. The Housing Commission is also among the things that the Governor says are useless, and its work goes to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Besides these consolidations and eliminations the appropriations are cut down in almost every instance, in fact there is only one instance in which there has been a notable raise; that of the Railroad Commission. The new head of that organization is one of the most astute and able politicians and economists in the State. As soon as he took office he proceeded to go over the budget of the Commission and as a result he was able to present to the Governor, before the latter had his Budget ready for the legislature, a schedule reducing the expenditures of the Commission over \$184,000. The Governor thanked Seavey very enthusiastically for this evidence of his cordial support in the economical program, and when the official Budget appeared the figures of the Commission had been raised \$106,000. Aside from the reductions already explained above, the Governor's budget eliminates a number of smaller items. Thus the appropriation for home demonstration work which the farmers wanted retained has been cut out, and if they want it to continue they will have to pay for it by counties directly and not through the State. In that connection the Governor makes two very significant statements in his Budget message. He says: "If the State taxes were used solely for state purposes the budget could be greatly decreased. The greater part of this budget is for money for county and district purposes. The State will pay to the counties \$27,261,860 for elementary and secondary schools for the coming biennial period; \$673,914.60 for salaries of superior judges; \$576,983.33 for school books, \$2,600,000 for aid of county orphans, and this budget shows \$10,329,670 to pay interest and principal on bond money used in building roads in the counties. The policy of unloading county functions upon the State has helped increase the budget."

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